



## Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts

Chief Justice Hugh P. Thompson  
*Chair*

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### Georgia Accountability Courts Program Data Report: July – September 2013 January 2014 Addendum

#### Adult Mental Health Courts

Almost all of the adult mental health court participants (99.2%) have been placed on psychotropic medication as part of treatment. Adult mental health courts were asked to report the primary diagnosis (according to DSM-V)<sup>1</sup> for their participants and based on the information provided; almost half of the participants have a dual diagnosis. Over half of the participants were diagnosed with a comorbid substance abuse disorder (59%). Bipolar Disorders and Schizophrenia Spectrum and other psychotic disorders made up 39 percent, and 36 percent, respectively. Depressive Disorders were found in 17 percent of the participants and trauma stress related disorders, such as PTSD, were found in eight percent of the participants.

Anxiety Disorders, Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity disorders, and neurocognitive disorders were found in less than 12 percent of the participants. No participants were reported in the remaining diagnoses, which include Autism spectrum, dissociative, cognitive, intellectual, obsessive-compulsive, and somatic symptom disorders. Twenty-two participants were reported having their primary diagnosis as substance induced, while none were reported being due to a general medical condition.

#### DUI/Drug Courts

DUI/Drug courts were asked to report the number of participants being monitored by either Breathalyzer, electronic monitoring, urinalysis, or other monitoring types. AOC was advised that some participants were being monitored by more than one technique; however, the number of active participants being monitored far outnumbered the number of active participants in DUI/Drug courts. Due to reporting errors, statistics for this section are being omitted.

#### Family Dependency Treatment Court

Family dependency treatment courts reported 337 children receiving direct services through their courts as a result of a parent/guardian being active in the program. Out of 210 active participants, only nine participants had children removed, and there were six reunifications.

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<sup>1</sup> If the courts were not using the DSM-V, they were asked to report which edition or tool they were using.

**Juvenile Drug Court**

Out of 182 active participants reported, two have their GED or high school diploma, two are being home schooled, and the remaining participants are still in school. Due to reporting omissions, neither grade point averages nor ages were reported.

**Juvenile Mental Health Court**

No statistics reported.

**Veterans' Treatment Court**

Currently, there are two veterans' treatment courts. Both of these courts submitted FY 2014 Q1 reports. A total of 18 participants are currently active in a veterans' treatment court program. Of the 14 offenders reviewed, eight were accepted, five were rejected due to prior history, and one declined to participate. One participant was non-compliant. Of the eight offenders accepted, two were categorized as moderate risk and the remaining six were categorized as high risk.

One-third of the current active participants in veterans' treatment courts are currently homeless. Sixty-seven percent of the participants are Army veterans, 17 percent are Marine veterans, and the remaining participants are unknown. Almost 75 percent of the participants were diagnosed with a trauma/stress related disorder, another ten percent suffered from an anxiety disorder, and the remaining participants' diagnoses are unknown.